



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

p. 644. Thompson, Nat. Hist. Ireland, iii, 1851, p. 213. Macgillivray, Hist. Brit. Birds, ii, 1852, p. 314.

Uria (Lomvia) Brünnichii, Brandt, Bull. Acad. St. Petersburg. 1837, ii, p. 345.

Uria Francii, Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. xii, 1818, p. 588. Stephens, Shaw's Gen. Zool. xii, 1824, p. 243, pl. 62, fig. 2. Giraud, Birds Long Island, 1844, p. 377. DeKay, New York Zoolog. Birds, 1844, p. 280. Peabody, Rep. Birds Massachusetts, p. 400.

Uria polaris, Brehm.

Coast of the North Atlantic and Pacific, and of the Arctic Seas. Herald Island, (Mus. Smiths.) In winter, on the American coast south to New Hampshire, (author's Cabinet) and New Jersey, (Mus. Acad. Philada.) Breeds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, (Bryant.)

Form subtypical of the genus. Bill short, hardly exceeding the tarsus in length of culmen, very stout, wide and deep at the base; culmen curved in its whole length; rictus straight for about half its length, then much deflexed; gonys long, its outline decidedly concave; mandibular rami short, eminentia symphysis very prominent; tomial edges of the upper mandible in their basal half turgid, and entirely bare of feathers. Slightly larger, and rather more robustly organized than *troile*. In other respects of form identical with *troile*; the plumage and its changes also the same. The turgid portion of the tomia of the upper mandible flesh colored in life, becoming yellowish in the dried state.

Length 18.00; extent 32.00; wing 8.50; tail 2.25; tarsus 1.25, middle toe and claw 2.10, outer do. 1.90, inner do. 1.60, bill along culmen 1.40, along rictus 2.20, along gonys .90, depth at eminentia symphysis .55, width at base of nostrils .30, at angula oris .80.

The peculiar shape of the bill strongly characterizes this species. It is a rather more robust bird than *troile*, and upon an average a little larger. The colors of the plumage are not very appreciably different; perhaps slightly darker, and tending a little more decidedly towards a slaty or plumbeous hue, particularly in winter. The seasonal changes are precisely the same. The only decided difference in color lies in the whitish or yellowish hue of the expanded tomia of the upper mandible.

Brünnich's Guillemot appears to be the most boreal species of the genus, frequenting the Arctic seas, as well as more temperate latitudes. At the same time it has been found further south in winter, on the Atlantic coast of North America, than the other species; and is of frequent occurrence on the United States coast at that season. It is also of constant occurrence in the North Pacific.

This is unquestionably the *Alca lomvia* of Linnæus, 1758. The name should stand for the species, were it not now in use for the genus. It has been more usually employed for *troile*. The *troile* of Brünnich is unmistakably this species, but is preoccupied by its Linnean application for the common species. *Svarbag*, Brünnich, comes next in order. This is based upon the winter plumage, and must stand as the specific designation of the bird. Pallas named it *Cepphus arra* in 1811; and Sabine renamed it *Uria Brünnichii* in 1818. Both these names, but particularly the latter, are in very general employ at the present day. *Francii* of Leach, 1818, also this species, has never had much of a run with writers.

List of BIRDS collected in Southern Arizona by Dr. E. Palmer; with remarks.

BY DR. ELLIOTT COUES, U. S. A.

Dr. Palmer has kindly transmitted to me a list of the birds collected by him at Camp Grant, about sixty miles east of Tucson, Arizona, during the present year. The species are identified by Prof. Baird. The collection contains four species (marked with an asterisk in the following list) not previously accre-1868.]

dited to the Territory. Although by no means a complete exponent of the birds of Southern Arizona, the list is valuable in clearly indicating some differences between the avifaunas of the southern desert and northern mountainous portions of the Territory. Compare the species mentioned below with those characterizing the Fort Whipple fauna, as elucidated in my "Prodrome," Pr. A. N. S. Phila. Jan. 1866.

In my "Prodrome," 245 species are enumerated; one of which (*Certhiola flaveola*) was inserted by mistake. The present collection raises the number to 248. The various species mentioned passim in my paper as of probable occurrence, will, when substantiated as inhabitants of the Territory, further increase the number to about 260.

Some manuscript notes with which Dr. Palmer has favored me are placed in quotation marks. Species known to occur throughout the Territory are in small capitals; others in italics.

CATHARTES AURA, Linn.

FALCO SPARVERIUS, Linn.

ACCIPITER COOPERI, Bonap.

"Nesting, June 1st, in crotches of cottonwood trees along river bottoms."

AQUILA CANADENSIS, Linn.

One of the southernmost localities on record for this species.

Geococcyx californianus, Less.

Chiefly southern and western Arizona. Rare or casual at Fort Whipple. "Very destructive to small animals, snakes, and hard-shelled insects."

Chordeiles texensis, Lawr.

Chiefly southern and western Arizona. Not observed at Fort Whipple, where *C. Henryi* is abundant.

Cenurus uropygialis, Baird.

Chiefly southern and western Arizona. Rare or accidental at Fort Whipple.

MYIARCHUS MEXICANUS, Kaup.

"Is very fond of hovering around the giant cactus, *Cereus giganteus*, when in bloom, to catch the wasps and bees. Builds a loosely constructed, flat nest, often in dwelling-houses."

SAYORNIS SAYUS, Bon.

The egg of this species, Prof. Baird writes me, is much like that of *Empidonax Traillii*. Dr. Palmer's specimens are the first ones ever obtained. "The nest was procured May 3d, from the eaves of a house. The parent birds, when alarmed, hovered about uttering plaintive cries, and returned to renew their mournful notes for several days after the invasion of their home."

Pyrocephalus mexicanus, Selater, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 45.

Southern and western Arizona. Has not been found as high as Fort Whipple.

Atthis Costæ, Bourc.

Chiefly southern and western; perhaps to Fort Whipple.

Trochilus Alexandri, Bourc.

I included this species in my "Prodrome" (p. 20), mainly on the strength of its occurrence in the Colorado Valley, very near the river (Mojave River, Dr. J. G. Cooper). Dr. Palmer is, I believe, the first to detect it actually within the Territorial limits. Possibly it should be in small capitals. "Nest six feet high, in a bush, in a deep ravine."

TURDUS MIGRATORIUS, Linn.

SIALIA MEXICANA, Swaids.

ANTHUS LUDOVICIANUS, Licht.

[Jan.

PYRANGA LUDOVICIANA, Wils.

DENDROECA AUDUBONI, Towns.

D. ÆSTIVA, Gmel.

MYIODICTES PUSILLUS, Wils.

Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus, Lafres.

Chiefly southern and western Arizona. "Builds between the arms of the giant cactus, and among the branches of more arborescent ones; also in the shrub called 'palo verde' by the Mexicans" (*Fouquieria*?). "A nest taken May 15th was of an elongated shape, loosely built of straws and sticks; the foundation thick, raising the eggs to the middle of the nest. The orifice in the side of the nest was small, and partially concealed by loose out-hanging materials."

SALPINCTES OBSOLETUS, Say.

Throughout the Territory, but most abundant in its warmer portions.

**Harpophynchus curvirostris*, Cab.

My remarks (Prodrome, p. 29) upon Dr. Heermann's notice of this species are to be cancelled, as not pertinent. Dr. H.'s specimen is commented upon by Baird (B. N. A. 1858, p. 352), and referred with a query to *H. curvirostris*. Dr. Palmer's specimens add the species to the Territory. "Rare. Builds in arborescent cactuses, a few feet from the ground. The nest is upright, with loose twigs projecting all around. Two eggs were found in one."

Vireo pusillus, Coues, Prodrome, p. 40. Baird, Review, p. 360. *V. Belli*, Cooper, (nec Aud.) Pr. Cal. Acad. Nat. Sci. p. 122.

First obtained by Mr. Xantus at Cape St. Lucas; then by Dr. Cooper at San Diego, Cal.; then by the writer at Date Creek, a little south of Whipple. The present specimens further extend its range. It should perhaps be in small capitals. Dr. Palmer has obtained the eggs.

PHÆNOPEPLA NITENS, Swains.

"Feeds upon the berries of the parasitic plant" (*Arceuthobium*? *Phoradendron*?) "which grows on the large mezquite trees. Is extremely shy, with a quick, high flight."

ICTERIA LONGICAUDA, Lawr.

"Nests in thick underbrush. Feeds upon wild currants."

Auriparus flaviceps, Sundevall.

Southern and western. Not found in the mountainous districts. "Builds upon the outer limbs of bushes along shady river banks. The weight of the nest often causes the limb to hang nearly to the ground."

CARPODACUS FRONTALIS, Say.

CHRYSOMITRIS PSALTRIA, Say.

ZONOTRICHIA GAMBELI, Nuttall.

POECETES GRAMINEUS, Gm.

CHONDESTES GRAMMACA, Say.

MELOSPIZA FALLAX, Baird.

SPIZELLA BREWERI, Cassin.

SPIZELLA SOCIALIS, Wils.

Poospiza bilineata, Cassin.

Perhaps to be in small capitals; but certainly most abundant in southern and western Arizona. "A nest containing three eggs was built in a dwarf mezquite bush, a few inches from the ground."

Calamospiza bicolor, Towns.

I did not find this species at Fort Whipple, and have no reason to believe 1868.]

that it occurs in northern Arizona, though it is found much further north (Kansas, Nebraska, etc.), along other meridians of longitude. But it is nevertheless common in the Gila Valley, and thence extends to the Pacific, though it does not reach the ocean in the latitudes of Upper California, Oregon and Washington. There is something peculiar in its distribution, not satisfactorily explained upon any hypothesis touching the climate or physical geography of the regions inhabited by it.

* *Cardinalis igneus*, Baird, Pr. A. N. S. Philad. 1859.

Not before recorded from Arizona. This is a Cape St. Lucas species, which, as I remarked (Prodrome, p. 54), was to be expected to occur in southern Arizona, though I had at that time no authority for including it in my list. Its present acquisition is a matter of much interest.

Pyrrhuloxia sinuata, Bonap.

Confined to the southern districts.

GUIRACA MELANOCEPHALA, Swains.

"Builds a flattish nest in crotches of young willows, a few feet from the ground."

PIPILO CHLORURA, Towns.

Pipilo mesoleucus, Baird.

Chiefly southern and western Arizona, but extends very near Fort Whipple. Dr. Palmer says that it nests in much the same situations as those selected by the *Icteria longicauda*.

Pipilo Aberti, Baird.

This, and the preceding species, are nearly identical in their range, and are the characteristic species of the genus in the Gila and Colorado Valleys. Will not *P. albicula* (Baird, Pr. A. N. S. Phila. 1859; from Cape St. Lucas) be hereafter detected in south-western Arizona?

MOLOTHRUS PECORIS, Gm.

AGELÆUS ——— ?

XANTHOCEPHALUS ICTEROCEPHALUS, Bonap.

* *Icterus eucullatus*, Swains.

An acquisition. Not previously detected in the United States, except in the valley of the Lower Rio Grande. *I. Bullockii* has been hitherto the only Oriole accredited to the Territory.

STERNELLA NEGLECTA, Aud.

CORVUS CARNIVORUS, Bartram.

LOPHORTYX GAMBELI, Nutt.

"In early spring the Quail feed much upon mezquite seed, and the tender shoots of a certain aromatic plant. The nest, built among underbrush along the river bottoms, is merely a small shallow depression, thinly lined with soft grass, leaves and feathers. The eggs are almost exactly like those of the California Quail." (Pale buff, or yellowish-white, blotched and spotted all over with different shades of brown; of the usual shape in this family.)

MELEAGRIS MEXICANA, Gould.

Generally distributed throughout Arizona and New Mexico; but rare in certain localities, and extremely abundant in others.

ÆGIALITIS VOCIFERUS, Linn.

FULICA AMERICANA, Gmel.

BERNICLA HUTCHINSI, Richardson.

QUERQUEDULA CYANOPTERA, Vieill.

[Jan.

**LOPHODYTES CUCULLATUS*, Gmel.

Not before recorded from the Territory, though its occurrence was to have been anticipated. (Cf. *Prodrome*, p. 63.)

PODICEPS CORNUTUS, Gmel.

Jan. 28th.

MR. CASSIN, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Thirty-one members present.

The following gentlemen were transferred from the list of members to that of correspondents: Jos. Jones, M.D.; W. F. Reynolds, U. S. Top. Eng.

Dr. Allen's resignation as Corresponding Secretary was read and accepted.

The following Committees were elected for 1868 :

Ethnology.—J. Aitken Meigs, S. S. Haldeman, F. V. Hayden.

Entomology and Crustacea.—John L. Le Conte, J. H. B. Bland, Tryon Reakirt.

Comparative Anatomy and General Zoology.—Joseph Leidy, Harrison Allen, S. B. Howell.

Ornithology.—John Cassin, Spencer F. Baird, B. A. Hoopes.

Mammalogy.—Harrison Allen, E. D. Cope, John Cassin.

Conchology.—Geo. W. Tryon, Jr., Rev. E. R. Beadle, C. F. Parker.

Herpetology and Ichthyology.—Edward D. Cope, S. Wier Mitchell, Chas. Shaeffer.

Geology.—Isaac Lea, F. V. Hayden, T. A. Conrad.

Physics.—Robt. Bridges, R. E. Rogers, Jacob Ennis.

Library.—Jos. Leidy, John Cassin, Robert Bridges.

Botany.—Elias Durand, Aubrey H. Smith, Elias Diffenbaugh.

Mineralogy.—Wm. S. Vaux, S. R. Roberts, Jos. Willcox.

Palæontology.—T. A. Conrad, Jos. Leidy, Wm. M. Gabb.

Proceedings.—Joseph Leidy, Wm. S. Vaux, John Cassin, Robt. Bridges, Geo. W. Tryon, Jr.

Prof. Edw. D. Cope was elected Corresponding Secretary.

Feb. 4th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Forty-one members present.

E. D. Cope made some observations on the living inhabitants of caves in south-western Virginia. He said he had examined some fifteen, which were not generally known; one of them, Spruce Run Cave, in Giles county, for a 1868.]